



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Lycopodium inundatum, L., var. *elongatum*. Stem creeping, sparingly branched (1½-2 feet long); leaves subulate, attenuate, entire, spreading; peduncles slender, erect or leaning (10-15 inches long), the scattered leaves narrowly subulate; those of the spike longer, spreading.—Wet banks, Apalachicola, Florida.

Lycopodium cernuum, L. Stem slender, forking near the base, the divisions arcuate-recurved, rooting at the tips, the short alternate branches forking, and terminated by the short (4-6 lines long) nodding spikes: leaves lax, about 6-ranked, linear-subulate, entire, spreading or recurved, those of the spike ovate, acuminate, the margins bristly.—Wet sandy places near Waldo, and Duval county, East Florida (*Curtiss*).

Marsilea uncinata, A. Braun. Stem long, filiform: leaflets fan-shaped, smooth, or with few scattered hairs, entire, 6-8 lines long, the slender petiole 3-6 inches long; spore-case oval, compressed, horizontal, pubescent, 2-toothed, of which the upper one is uncinately incurved, half as long as its erect stipe.—Banks of the Mississippi below Vicksburg.

SALIX BARCLAYI ANDERS, A NATIVE OF THE NORTHERN STATES. Among the Willows of the Philadelphia Acad. Herbarium we find a folded sheet containing a miscellaneous lot of undetermined leaves and aments from Kodiak and Sitcha, collected by the late Dr. Kellogg, of the United States Coast Survey. Some of these are clearly *Salix Barclayi*, And., of which no specimens were known to be extant in American herbaria, the types of the species being preserved in "the great storehouse of the world's botany at Kew." Our interest in this species is brought nearer home since it now appears that the peculiar willow found on the lake shore near Chicago by Prof. Babcock, and which to avoid the multiplication of supposed new species was briefly mentioned in his Catalogue of the Plants of Chicago as *S. cordata*, var. *glaucophylla*, should be referred to *S. Barclayi*; or else this species, Alaskan forms and all, be reduced to a variety of *S. cordata*, of which it appears to be a robust Western modification. The leaves are broader and shorter than in *S. cordata*, with somewhat the consistency of *S. lucida*, and when young turn black in drying; the capsules are much larger: the style longer, and the pedicels (mostly concealed by the densely villous scales) though showing the ordinary variation in length are shorter than in *S. cordata*, but not so short (even in specimens from Kodiak) as described and figured by Andersson. The aments resemble those of *S. discolor*, in size and woolliness. The common form with us accords with Prof. Andersson's var. *grandifolia*. Leaves 2 inches long by an inch broad, dark green and somewhat shining above, conspicuously glaucous beneath, minutely and sharply serrulate, &c. In specimens from Alaska the leaves are rarely floccose-villous especially when young or the mid-rib at least tomentose above, but they are very variable in this respect, often quite glabrous, and some of them precisely similar to forms collected by Prof. Babcock.

It is remarkable that this Willow should not have been found at intermediate stations in the Northwest by either Richardson, Drummond, Bourgeon or Dr. Lyall, nor have we ever received it from elsewhere than the west shore of Lake Michigan, though favored by many friends in the Northern States with the Willows of their respective localities.—M. S. BEBB.

LICHENS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—Mr. J. Wolf, of Canton, collected the following Lichens in Southern Illinois in the summer of 1877:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Ramalina calicaris</i> Fr. | 6. <i>pulverulenta</i> (Schreb.) Nyl. |
| 2. <i>Usnea barbata</i> (L.) Fr. | 7. <i>speciosa</i> (Wulf., Fr.) |
| 3. <i>Parmelia saxatilis</i> (L.) Fr. | 8. <i>Nephroma levigatum</i> Ach. |
| 4. <i>caperata</i> (L.) Ach. | 9. <i>Pannaria microphylla</i> (Sw.) Del. |
| 5. <i>Physcia aquila</i> , var. <i>detonsa</i> Tuck. | 10. <i>leucosticta</i> Tuck. |